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4. (Amended) An imaging unit for endoscopes according to claim 3, wherein an imaging surface of said imaging device is located substantially in a middle of an engagement length of a frame which holds said imaging device, the engagement length being in the direction of the optical axis.

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

**Please insert the following new paragraphs after line 9 of page 7:**

B2  
- In an optical system adjusting mechanism included in a conventional imaging unit for endoscopes which has been disclosed in, for example, Japanese Examined Patent Publication No. 4-58753, a turning pair that can be turned with the imaging surface of an imaging device as a center of rotation is realized using a frame. The position of the imaging device along the optical axis of an optical system including the imaging unit is adjustable.

According to Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 2-289225, a turning pair is included, and a lens barrel is made movable arbitrarily along the optical axis of an optical system.

According to Japanese Examined Patent Publication NO. 4-58753, a mechanism for adjusting a swing (eccentricity) of an imaging device and adjusting the position of the imaging device relative to an optical system includes a turning pair whose center is aligned with the center of the imaging surface of the imaging device. The mechanism is effective in adjusting the swing. The imaging device and a frame that holds the imaging device can be moved in optical-axis directions.

According to Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 2289225, a unit cylinder that bears an imaging device includes a turning pair and enables adjustment of a swing. Although an operator can finely adjust an optical system, the operator is not permitted

to arbitrarily adjust the imaging device itself. Furthermore, it is impossible to prevent invasion of high-pressure steam generated during autoclaving.

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cont.

For example, Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 10-179505 has disclosed an art that a lens and an imaging device are integrated with each other and stowed in a hermetic frame. The lens is driven externally using magnets, whereby focusing is achieved. According to the related art, since the lens and imaging device are stowed in the hermetic frame, even when autoclaving is performed, high-pressure steam will not invade into the hermetic frame.

**Please delete line 15 of page 10 which reads “(First Embodiment)”.**

**Please delete line 6 of page 22 which reads “(Second Embodiment)”.**

**Please delete line 19 of page 25 which reads “(Third Embodiment)”.**

**Please delete line 14 of page 31 which reads “(Fourth Embodiment)”.**

**Please delete line 8 of page 32 which reads “(Fifth Embodiment)”.**

**Please delete line 2 of page 41 which reads “(Sixth Embodiment)”.**

**Please delete line 1 of page 44 which reads “(Seventh Embodiment)”.**

**Please delete line 2 of page 44 which reads “(Technical background)”.**

**Please delete line 4 of page 46 which reads “(Subject)”.**

**Please delete line 3 of page 47 which reads “(Examples)”.**

**Please delete line 16 of page 65 which reads “(Eighth Embodiment)”.**

**Please delete line 8 of page 68 which reads “(Constituent features)”.**

**Please delete line 12 of page 71 which reads “(Operation)”.**

**Please delete line 17 of page 72 which reads “(Advantages)”.**